

The need of Florence and the valley in which it is located is, above all things else, a connection with the railroad systems of the country with lower rates and more expeditious transportation. The productions of the valley are constantly increasing but the farmers hesitate in extending them beyond the actual demand because of the lack of rail transportation. The advent of a new railroad would stimulate them to plant large orchards and vineyards whose products could be exported, for our earlier season and fully one day's travel nearer the eastern markets give us a perceptible advantage over California. Aside from all its other conveniences a railroad will bring many travelers to our doors who would not otherwise visit us, and among them some will find the conditions suited to their taste and will invest here. Our people should take an active interest in promoting any and every railroad enterprise that may possibly come this way, and exert every proper influence to induce them to build to Florence. Our local trade is constantly increasing and with hundreds of thousands of acres of new land coming under cultivation and great mines being opened all about us, we can see a bright future for the place and a profitable carrying business for a railroad. The Chicago & Rock Island Company is now seeking a route for an early connection with the Pacific coast and one of its directors, now in Phoenix, will shortly visit this place to gather statistics and the proper data on which to base calculations as to the best route to select. With a little effort we ought to be able to show to him the importance of a connection with this place and, if possible, the additional advantages to be derived from a route up the San Pedro by which an outlet can be had for the vast mining interests in that direction. The coal fields in that neighborhood may present additional inducements for the selection of this route, and altogether the unlimited resources of the country which such a road would traverse are deemed of sufficient magnitude to command the attention of the railroad builders.

It is not an excellent commentary upon the agency of the farmers of this valley to witness the importation from California of farm products in such quantities as find their way hither to supply the home demand. We possess the capabilities of producing everything necessary for our own use and can even export any surplus that may accumulate, but it is not until the farmer plays from three to five cents per pound for beans that can be raised here as cheaply as anywhere in the world, and the same is true of potatoes, fruit, and nearly all farm productions. We are constantly sending money away for these things that we can grow as easily and profitably as California. There is money to be made in general farming and any eastern man brought up to practical husbandry can easily accumulate a wealth in this valley with the amount of industry he expends in his struggle against the inclement weather, sharp competition and low prices that prevail in the east. The production of hay and grain is good enough to a limited extent, but there is too much of this being done in this valley to the exclusion of more profitable and more difficult crops. We hope to witness a change in this respect and a greater attention given to the varied productions now so largely imported from California.

The Chicago Inter-Ocean is thoroughly in harmony with the disposition of congress to admit as states all the territories whose conditions approximate a standard qualifying them for self-government—and, in the main, its position is correct. Its suggestion to admit Arizona and New Mexico as one state is, however, repugnant to the wishes of the people of both territories, each of whom expect to make such rapid material progress during the next decade as to entitle them to separate statehood. Arizona is rapidly becoming Americanized and its increase of population comes principally from the east. The native element is gradually receding as a political factor and is unable to keep pace with the march of progress. The resources of the territory are ample to maintain a flourishing and prosperous population exceeding in numbers that of many of the older states and within a very few years it will be prepared to enter the union as one of the most promising of the new states. To yoke it to New Mexico with its aboriginal customs and crude civilization, would be a misfortune that approximates calamity. Our people are as ambitious, intelligent and refined as those of the older settled states and their great desire is to erect here a commonwealth that will add to the greatness and glory of the American union of states, when it enters therein.

PRESENT appearances indicate that the Harqua-Hala gold mines are far richer and greater in extent than previous reports have stated. The developments being made demonstrate the continuation of the rich ore bodies so far as exploited, and many well known mining men express confidence in the future of that camp. It

A Washington telegram announces the arrival in that city of about a dozen candidates for Governor of Arizona and also states that Territorial affairs will receive the early attention of President Harrison. Among this number of applicants are found many worthy men, among from a choice will be somewhat difficult, and this fact may somewhat delay the appointment. At all events other and more important matters will, for a time, demand the attention of the executive and no determination of the matter may be reached for several weeks, or even months. Whatever selection may be ultimately made, we feel assured that no mistake will be made, from the character of the gentlemen who are applicants for the position.

The average legislator takes a pardonable pride in witnessing his pet measures develop into laws that he has reason to believe will benefit his constituents, and he always feels that an injustice has been done him and the general public when the judgment of his fellow-members prevail against him. Perhaps he, in turn, is inclined to retaliate in kind, somewhat, and to derive an especial delight in placing a crown of thorns upon the brow of the active instrument of his defeat, like the impulsive school boy who returns a kick for a blow. From the treatment several meritorious bills have received we are inclined to suspect that this is the present condition of the Arizona legislature, and if such is the case that body had best adjourn at once and go home.

A curious story comes from Washington concerning the shrewdness of the new postmaster general, Mr. Wanamaker, with the fund he raised for campaign purposes. It seems that the money did not go into the National Committee's treasury, but was kept separate. Mr. Wanamaker, so the story goes, raised a subscription fund of \$450,000, for which regular shares were issued. One-half of this sum was spent on the election where it would do the most good. The other half was used to make bets on the election, the odds being always in favor of Cleveland. After the close of the election the shareholders obtained back the full amount of their original subscription, with about 30 per cent profit. The speculation was a paying one.

The new presidential cabinet nominations were sent to the senate Tuesday morning and were promptly confirmed. They are: Secretary of State, James G. Blaine; Secretary of the Treasury, Wm. Windom; of Minnesota; Secretary of War, Redfield Proctor, of Vermont; Secretary of the Navy, Benj. Tracey, of New York; Secretary of the Interior, Jno. W. Noble, of Missouri; Postmaster General, John Wanamaker, of Pennsylvania; Attorney General, W. H. H. Miller, of Indiana; Secretary of Agriculture, Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin. The President did not, as many Arizonaans seemed to think he would do, appoint a Governor for this territory before selecting his cabinet.

The present session of the Arizona legislature will expire by limitation on the 22nd day of this month, leaving but eleven more working days in which to complete its labors. Up to the present time the session has not been prolific of good results and the antagonisms engendered by the early combinations entered into upon local issues are now crystallized into a formidable obstacle to much needed legislation. We hope, however, that the remaining days of the session will be devoted to the necessary work mapped out and that all other considerations will give way to a desire to accomplish some general good for the Territory.

CANADA is growing weary of its American colony and a bill is now before the Dominion parliament that classifies among extraditable offenses such crimes as larceny, embezzlement and obtaining money, or goods, or valuable securities under false pretenses. This is somewhat unpleasant for our wandering cashiers and promises to interrupt their picnic, but how must our own people feel about it, who will be obliged to keep the thieves at home and under lock and key?

If the Phoenix newspapers are to be relied upon, a bill was recently introduced in the legislature to "make highway robbery a crime." Some precious statesman will next introduce a bill to make the grass grow during the summer season.

When we look upon some of the "leading papers" of the Territory we have cause to congratulate ourselves that THE ENTERPRISE is not one of them. It is not of the "leading" kind, but goes ahead of the herd without strap or halter.

TRAIN robbers will have little encouragement in their vocation in Arizona. The attempt to commit such a crime is punishable with death.

The Parnell branch of the Irish National League will this week submit to President Harrison and Secretary Blaine a resolution adopted by it this afternoon and which will be sent to every branch in the United States urging joint action by Congress, request the State Department to demand of the English government a statement of how it has carried on its spy system, military and otherwise, in this country. This action is based on the testimony of Dr. LeCaron before the Parnell commission. The resolution alleges that spies paid by Great Britain are now employed in the government departments and in the United States army, which is equivalent to a declaration of war. It advises a denunciation

The "Sunday Rest" bill has passed the Council and is now before the House of the Arizona legislative assembly, with a fair prospect of becoming a law. We have not seen a copy of the bill and cannot, therefore, speak knowingly of its provisions, but its intent is evidently the recognition of the first day of the week as a sacred holiday, and to force by legislative enactment all people, irrespective of religious belief, into an outward semblance of observance of its sanctity. The fact is incapable of successful contradiction that the Sunday observed to-day is not the sacred Sabbath upon which the Holy Writ requires all people to refrain from labor, and it is therefore no holier than any of the other secular days. The seventh day, or Saturday, is the day we are commanded to remember and keep holy, not the first day of the week. But this question is ignored by the promoters of this entering wedge of the coalition of church and state, and the argument used is the moral effect of such Sunday observance. We are fully alive to the importance of cultivating the moral sentiment of the people to the highest possible plane and are always ready to lend our best efforts to the attainment of such a result, but we protest with all our strength against a statutory enslaving of the conscience, and particularly upon a basis so false and untenable as that which claims Sunday to be the biblical Sabbath we are commanded to reverence. Why not compel the cessation from labor upon Thursday or any other secular day, for it can be done with equal propriety and supported by the same argument? We do not believe the "Sunday Rest" bill to be a just or even legitimate subject of legislation. It is based upon a false hypothesis and is repugnant to the religious freedom guaranteed by our national constitution and it ought not to become a law.

THE proposition of extending government aid to the arid regions by constructing storage reservoirs, is being generally discussed by the metropolitan press of the country and the light thrown upon it leads to a single conclusion: that it is the duty of the government to further the project. The enlightenment of the people upon this question is followed by a desire to see justice done to this neglected part of the public domain and the sentiment in favor of a reasonable expenditure of public funds in the reclamation of the broad expanse of fertile lands that are denied the natural moisture nature has given to other portions of our country. The reclamation of the vast tracts of land now practically valueless in one sense the creation of new sources of wealth and perpetual revenue, and the original outlay thereby becomes a highly profitable investment, for the principal speedily returns to the treasury while the interest goes on forever in an indirect way. We are gratified at the unanimous expressions of friendliness this question is receiving at the hands of the press of the country, for we know it to be a meritorious measure.

We observe that considerable ill-temper has entered into the scramble for the patronage to be dispensed by the new administration, in some of the "leading" towns of Arizona, and a personal bitterness has crept into the canvass that is neither dignified nor commendable. The parable of the loaves and fishes is totally inapplicable when the political multitude is to be fed, and there are precious few remnants to be gathered up after the feast is ended. The yard-square appetites for seven-by-nine banquets of pap are alarmingly numerous, and many an unappetized dunsdenium will be girdled up to conform to their starvation diet with a degree of disappointment the general public would themselves feel were they admitted as guests to the official trough. The "home rule" policy bids fair to become strangled by its own greed.

THE rumor is revived that the railroad from Calabasas through Tucson and Florence, to Phoenix, will soon be commenced and pushed through as rapidly as possible to completion. The revival of this scheme has grown to be such a distasteful chestnut that but little faith is attached to any statement concerning it. The route is a feasible and excellent one and it would greatly benefit the country through which it must pass, and at the same time a profitable traffic can be maintained by the road. Yet we possess little confidence in the early construction of this road.

THE legislature has memorialized Congress to reinstate Capt. Wm. Harper as Captain in the army, from which position he was cashiered upon evidence that was neither sufficient nor truthful. Mr. Harper has since exhibited sterling qualities as a private citizen and seeks a restoration to his former rank simply as a vindication of his character. His military record is an honorable one and in common with all his acquaintances in Arizona we sincerely trust his application will receive the consideration it merits at the hands of congress.

PROGOT, the forger of the Parnell and Egan letters upon which the London Times was victimized, committed suicide in Madrid, Spain, when arrested by the English officers who had betrayed him. His greatest mistake was in not ridding the world of his presence before he forged the letters.

THEOLOGICALS teach us to look upward for light, but the natural gas

without possessing a single evil intent beyond the harmless mission of making more palatable the great South American cocktail, is exciting an international disturbance that bids fair to become sufficiently warm to melt an iceberg. Under treaty stipulations it was being discharged at a seaport in the United States of Colombia, a country celebrated chiefly for a big national debt and ipecac, when it was seized by the authorities because an exclusive franchise had just been awarded a local firm to manufacture that frigid luxury. The supercilious official was not content with violating a solemn treaty, but he assumed to defy all the coercive power of the American eagle to alter his unlawful fiat. The circumstance is now the subject of diplomatic discussion and if the Colombian government refuses to make proper reparation, that lead of office promises the paradoxical consequence of making things red hot in that little neck of tropical woods.

It is to be hoped that one of the first acts of the Postmaster General will be the complete reorganization of the railway postal service that is now conducted in the most abominable manner. We have witnessed the daily arrival at the postoffice in this town of quantities of mail plainly directed to others portions of the territory and some of it even to distant states; we have likewise seen pouches of mail designed for Phoenix and other towns sent to this place by mistake. What is true of such inexcusable proofs of inefficiency here applies as well to other points, for we often receive mail from the way of Globe that had been placed into the through pouch and sent thither to be returned after several days of delay. We realize that mistakes will sometimes occur even with the most careful officials, but their volume and daily repetition show them to be the results of carelessness or ignorance. It is a notorious fact that the railway mail service of this far western country is most wretched and we repeat our hope that the new Postmaster General will cause his proper subordinates to make a thorough reorganization of this branch of the service among the first acts of his official career.

THE inaugural address of President Harrison is a very conservative and dignified expression of his views upon the chief topics of national import. It is thoroughly American in its spirit and exhibits a familiarity with affairs of statehood that bodes great good for the new administration. The address was well received by the public and the press of the country, without political distinction, all commend its words of wisdom.

GOVERNOR ZULICK has interposed his first veto of the present session of the legislature. He disapproved of the concurrent resolution providing for an investigating committee of the prison and university affairs. The resolution was subsequently passed over his veto by the Council, but failed by one vote in the House. The Council and House are said to be at loggerheads over legislative matters and neither branch is willing to make overtures looking towards harmony.

THE growth of Johnson grass in Texas has become such a nuisance from its tendency to spread all over the country that the legislature is numerous petitioned to enact a law to prevent its cultivation. It is literally too much of a good thing.

There evidently is a desire in Congress to hasten the end of the existence of the territories of the United States. I'm looking for," said John H. "If there is any man on top of the earth whom I would like to see it is a man with my tail in a cage." He found the stranger and struck a bargain. The man with my tail to sell wanted \$10 to bind the bargain. This was refused, but a compromise was effected and \$5 was paid on account. The man went out to walk off, telling Mr. Guilford that he could whistle for his hay. Then the boys laughed, as boys will, and John thought he was sold and felt like he had a bird in his hand. Then a good look at the stranger revealed the fact that he was a brother who had come over from Princeton on a visit. They had not seen each other for fourteen years. Mr. Guilford, of Cook, will remain a few days, but will not sell any hay.—Pendleton (Ore.) Tribune.

A Water Park. Buffalo is inaugurating a striking novelty in the way of a water park; that is, it is to be a park composed mostly of water. It is to be a park of the city by water, and will be mostly a lake, with islands. The largest island will be a catfish. The catfish will be a bridge, but boats will be the chief means of conveyance. Instead, then, of driving and riding, the main attraction will be the opportunity for boating. In the winter, of course, it will be a skating park. The idea is a good one for all cities that have swampy and wet neighborhoods. Instead of leaving them as hopeless and pestilential nuisances turn them into health giving parks.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Strange Victim. A great many strange and decidedly remarkable events have transpired in and about the famous old Mormon town, and many occurrences of this kind have been explained, have become matter of history. Possibly one of the most remarkable instances of mind reading that has ever come to the knowledge of the people here was related by Judge George Edmunds, a prominent attorney of this state, who now has his residence at Carthage, the county seat of Jackson county. Judge Edmunds was a resident of Nauvoo during the Mormon era, and was well known to Joseph Smith and his apostles. Possibly no other man is better informed on Mormon history than Judge Edmunds. At that time, as yet, the judges owned several extensive farms in Sonora township, near Nauvoo. They are operated entirely by trusted overseers. Immense quantities of hay are grown and shipped by river to southern points. One summer, not many years ago, Judge Edmunds was hastily summoned to New York city. At the time his men were baling hay and storing it in a huge warehouse near the river bank. Henry Benner, for many years a faithful employee, was supervising the work. The judge proceeded on his journey, transacted his business, and was en route home. He was sitting in a parlor car

They Are the Empress and Twelve Concubines—The Young Heir. "Tell me something of the daily life of the empress," said I. "She has," replied the court chamberlain, "an establishment of her own, and it is quite a large one. She has her maids of honor, her private secretaries and the ladies of the court to deal with. Her morning is occupied by the reading and writing of letters. She attends to the supervision of her various charities through the charity hospital, and she has a grand marshal and a chamberlain. "She is, you know, the first empress of the new order of things, even as the emperor is the first emperor. She wears but little jewelry, though she has some diamond rings and bracelets. She is a fine horseback rider, and often takes a turn on one of the horses of the imperial stables. She wears a European riding habit and sits her horse well. "The emperor, the empress and the crown prince make up the royal family, at least the three most important members of it. Each of these three have, as I said, an establishment of their own inside of the palace grounds. The crown prince, as his appellation to the throne, is the son of the emperor by Mrs. Yangwangra, and not by the Empress Haruko. The thousands of Japan has the right to twelve concubines, and the children of these, in case of the failure of issue by the empress, have the right to the throne. They are all educated in the palace, and the noblest of the court families of today date their origin. A very little is known about them outside of the palace. They are all mistresses do not appear at the court ceremonies, and I am told that each has her little establishment inside of the palace grounds. "They are a part of the constitution of the royal family, and in the directory of Japan for this year I find that the emperor has twelve concubines, though all with the exception of three of these have died. Children thus born have nothing to do with their mothers, and are brought up with their fathers. I asked the court chamberlain about this department of the palace. He would say nothing, and said it was not proper for him to discuss such a private matter of the emperor's.

He chatted quite freely, however, about the crown prince. "Prince Haru," said he, "is now 9 years old and he was proclaimed heir to the throne about a year ago. He is a bright, brave boy, and very fond of military affairs. He dresses in European clothes and his costume is that of a soldier. The emperor was very much pleased the other day by having him give him a military salute when he met him, and Japan expects great things of him. He walks rapidly and through disciplined, is a thorough boy. He is fond of boat racing and goes out every day somewhere. He likes fishing and is by no means backward in his studies. He attends the nobles' school and he is there on the same footing as the others."

It vexes him very much when the other boys learn the reasons better than he does, and he works so hard that he stands well up to the head of his class. He was sent to this school in order that this rivalry might make him study harder, and he is acquiring thorough education. He is now beginning to study English, and he knows one or two words of French and German, and he has a good knowledge of the foreign ministers. These are such words as bon jour and guten tag, and they are always applauded and appreciated.—Frank G. Carpenter.

Character by the Teeth. The shape and placing of the teeth are not without significance in the character given by the mouth. When the upper gum shows above the teeth directly the lips are opened, it is a sign of a cold and phlegmatic nature. Short, small teeth held by the pharyngeal muscles to denote weakness and short life, while rather long teeth, if evenly set in the head, denote long life. The more the teeth, in point of size, shape and arrangement approach to those of carnivorous animals, the more violent are the animal instincts in a person; while the more human the shape and position approach to those of the granivorous animals, the more placid is the character. White, medium sized and evenly set teeth, which are seen as soon as the mouth is open, but which are entirely exposed—that is, which do not at any time show the gums—are a sign of good and honest nature. Projecting teeth show rapacity; small, retreating teeth, which are rarely seen except in laughing, show weakness and want of physical and moral courage. The lower teeth projecting and closing over the upper, which is the indication of a harsh nature.—Manchester Guardian.

Didn't Know His Own Brother. Yesterday morning J. H. Guilford, of the Elephant Feed yard, was sent for port haste with the message that there was a man at the yard that wanted to sell him a horse. "The man I'm looking for," said John H. "If there is any man on top of the earth whom I would like to see it is a man with my tail in a cage." He found the stranger and struck a bargain. The man with my tail to sell wanted \$10 to bind the bargain. This was refused, but a compromise was effected and \$5 was paid on account. The man went out to walk off, telling Mr. Guilford that he could whistle for his hay. Then the boys laughed, as boys will, and John thought he was sold and felt like he had a bird in his hand. Then a good look at the stranger revealed the fact that he was a brother who had come over from Princeton on a visit. They had not seen each other for fourteen years. Mr. Guilford, of Cook, will remain a few days, but will not sell any hay.—Pendleton (Ore.) Tribune.

A New Light. A new and promising light has been invented and patented, which is likely to come into extensive use for contractors and others who have night work on their hands. The principle is something like that of the famous Lucigen, in which a jet of crude petroleum, driven in spray by compressed air, is made to give a light rivaling in intensity an electric arc light, but steam is used instead of compressed air to drive the jet of oil spray. The apparatus, ready for use, consists of two cylinders, one containing oil and the other water. They are filled from the bottom, so that the air in the cylinders is compressed in the upper portion, or air may be forced in by a small condensing pump. When the lamp is to be used, the condensed steam from the top of the cylinders is allowed to begin to escape through the jet, and the oil is then turned on. The spray of oil and air is lighted, and burns with a light equivalent to that of 2,500 candles. Just above the flame is a coil of pipe, communicating with the water cylinder. As soon as the oil is hot, the water in the coil is vaporized, and enters the jet in place of the compressed air, which is then turned off. The steam serves to maintain the blast begun with compressed air, while it greatly increases the light, through its combustion into oxygen and hydrogen, which are the components of the oil. As there is no choking can take place with any kind of oil, and crude or waste petroleum, or kerosene from a corresponding candle of kerosene is portable, and the lamp can be lighted in a moment.—American Architect.

Women's Figures in France. In any assemblage of French women, from a ball in the Faubourg St. Germain to a bal de Opera, the figure of an admirable figure is very striking; the face may be positively common, but the figure is nearly sure to be superb. The wasp waist so much affected across the Channel is apparently confined to fashion plates designed for exportation. The unwisdom of tight lacing is evidently not more perfectly appreciated than the desirability of the relations of hygiene to beauty are thoroughly understood. With this excellence of figure generally goes a corresponding excellence of carriage; in the respect the skill with which the Louis Quinze heel is circumvented is beyond praise. And with regard to the tact and taste displayed in the garb which decorates this figure and carriage, the world is, I suppose, as well agreed now as in the time when the empress set its fashions for it in a more inexorable way than the women of the present republic can pretend to. France is still, if not the only country in the world where dress is an art, at least the only one where the dressmaker and the milliner are artists.—W. C. Brownell in Scribner's.

A diamond trust is the next and most magnificent combination to be formed by a consolidation of the four great South African diamond fields. Armstrong hall, at the Tugueke, Alas, Normal school, has recently been completed. It was built by the Tugueke students, who

smashing it went out and broke windows and doors. It was a picture of his hay barn in Sonora township and the huge barn on the river bank. Looking closer he saw men and teams at work building and storing hay. In an instant another corner of the huge building gave way, crushing in with a distinct sound. The judge was much startled, but the picture then vanished. Believing that he had been dreaming, he gave little thought to the occurrence, but noted the hour when he had seen the vision in the glass. After breakfast he was met by Mr. Benner, who said nothing. Judge Edmunds asked him how things were on the farm, and received the reply that they were "all right, except that one corner of the big hay barn had crashed in." Upon comparison, it was found that the accident occurred at the precise time and in the exact manner depicted in the vision in the car window, hundreds of miles away. Judge Edmunds does not pretend to explain this singular incident. As to the truth of this story, no one who knows the judge will for an instant doubt it.—Nauvoo (Ills.) Cor. St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

Unto This Day. If one lives a half hour of quiet meditation, a withdrawal from the pomp and vanities of life, an awakening of the inner thoughts, he will find that the picture of Munksgaard, Christ Before Pilate. Every face and figure is impressive; the rabble thirsting for a human life, the solitary, sympathetic woman, the scheming, vindictive high priests, the stern and pitiless Pontius Pilate, Jesus of Nazareth, friendless, forsaken, a supreme dignity in his native, a divine radiance upon his noble face. We see at the first glance that it is useless to hope for justice or mercy from that tribunal, and this feeling increases in intensity the longer we look into the hard, cruel faces surrounding the Christ. Away with him, condemned before he is heard by that voice of the people, which is not the voice of God. But the picture is a work of art. As we leave this wonderful picture, looking backward again and again, and find ourselves by the closing of a door, planted from the First to the Nineteenth century, we are haunted by a consciousness that the spirit of the crucifixion has come down with us through all these centuries.

There is not a year, there is scarcely a day, but that some innocent soul is hounded to the death by the voice of the people. Circumstances furnish the victim, public opinion usurps the place of judge, accuser and witnesses, the thoughtless people take up the cry, "Away with him," the cross is laid upon his shoulders, it is finished, and the multitude goes its way. This is the fact to be remembered, that the spirit of persecution still lives; that by our careless words, our lack of sympathy, our blind adoption of current ideas, our failure to speak out boldly for the right, we encourage and support the work of the "Christ Before Pilate" carries this lesson, that though he died for the remission of our sins, there are many for which we ourselves shall be held responsible. —Ida Harper in Indianapolis Journal

The Hatless Lady. A young woman made her way to her seat past all the people in the orchestra seats of the Lyceum theatre a night or two ago, attracting unusual attention, because she had left her hat in the ladies' room. She was young and plump, and had raven black hair that fell in a cluster of tight ringlets over her brow. She was not particularly good looking, but her face was so strongly marked and full of strong character to be femininely beautiful. One of the habitués of the theatre determined to find out who she was, and a lady had said of her in the buzz that greeted her appearance, so between the lady he asked every man he knew what he could say about her. He had said when he saw the bare headed leader of that fashion which all men dream of, but scarcely hope to see established. These are the comments he got: "She's a beauty, but she must be fast." "She looks like a baboon," my girl said. "My companion says, 'If she wants to attract attention so badly, why doesn't she wear trunks, like Dr. Mary Walker?'" "She's got pretty hair; that's why she does it."

"Well, she must want to make a show of herself." "Deep in their hearts every woman in the house envies her luck for coming in that way, for it's right, and if only some ewels would do it we would all be glad to leave our hats off." The utterer of this sentiment, so disarmingly opposite to the one just quoted, was a young married woman, the wife of a music publisher. When the theatre goer heard this, he took the publisher over to the hotel across the street and said, "I want to drink your health. You've got the best woman in that house."—New York Sun.

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